WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

YANKEE DOODLE REVISED.

We'll sing a song for woman's rights:
And surely any noodle
Might guess the air most dear to us
Would still be Yankee Doodle.

Chorus.

Yankee Doodle, keep it up,
Our brothers must not flout us;
Mind the music, keep the step,
They will not vote without us.

Our Uncle Sam has saved himself
A wondrous lot of bother,
If he good things still had shared
With Yankee Doodle's mother.

Chorus.

And strange it seems a hundred years
To trace his way, and find him
Just now awakening to see
His half was left behind him.

Chorus.

But looking round and taking thought,
He frankly owns he's missed her,
And says, by Yankee Doodle's side
He'll make room for his sister.

Chorus.

Yankee Doodle's wife and girls
Shall have his full protection,
Shall share his cares and holidays,
And vote at his election.

Chorus.

—*Louise V. Boyd, in Woman's Standard.*

WOMAN AS A REFORMER.

What Her Influence Has Done, is Doing and Can Do.

The Pagan view of woman before Christianity came is well known. One of the most distinguished of the Greek historians said that woman's highest merit was, not to be spoken about at all, either for good or evil. She was expected to live behind a vail of silence. When Phidias painted the heavenly Aphrodite he represented her as standing on the back of a tortoise—a slow and uneventful way to go through the world. The Pagan ideals of humanity were always of the masculine type. The Greeks worshiped beauty, but it was of the man-like kind. They represented it in sculpture more than in painting, because the cold, hard marble was more in harmony with their ideas than the soft, rich colors of the canvas. If they celebrated the fame of a heroine, she was represented as an Amazon panoplied for war, riding upon a fiery steed, and with a strong arm hurling the death-dealing spear into the dismayed ranks of the enemy. In morals, the Stoics claimed that their system was greatly superior to all others because it was essentially masculine. It must also be admitted that in the Old Testament there is a large amount of homage to masculine qualities. There is something of a kinship between a David and a Cæsar, between a Samson and a Hercules, and the people sang praise to God as "a man of war." But the reason is apparent. The Old Testament deals with the sterner features of the law, with bloody rites and ceremonies, with dark and troublous times, and often with nations of gross, brutal manners. Hence men of valor, mighty men of war, were at the front.

But when the Gospel came, it began with a recognition of woman. Its first salutation was to her—"Hail thou that art highly favored." That this salutation had an immediate reference to the sacred motherhood is true, but it had a far wider significance in the proclamation of a new era for woman. It meant "Hail to woman." She was no longer to be overlooked or underestimated. The kingdom of Heaven was at hand; not a kingdom of spears and javelins, bloody legions and brutal Cæsars, but "the kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ." A new estimate of qualities and a new order of forces had come; meekness, gentleness, patience, purity and love were now to be great virtues and great forces in the world's redemption. The world also had a new type of humanity. It is not sufficient to say that Jesus Christ was a man. He was the perfect humanity, incarnating all that was most truthful, strongest and greatest in man, and all that was most gentle, pure and lovely in woman. He had a human mother, and He reflected the glory of her humanity as well as the divine glory.

Therefore, in such a kingdom and with such a type, and with the new beatitudes of the Sermon on the Mount, woman had a place and was to wield a power. That the development of this power has been a slow process, is a painful fact. For no part of Paganism has been so hard to rout from human opinion as the prejudices unfavorable to women. Cæsarism is slow to give up all its provinces. Many mistakes have also been made. So fine an observer as Frederick W. Robertson tells us that Mariolatry came from an attempt to put the new ideal of humanity introduced by Christianity into a more realistic form. Christianity enthroned womanly virtues. Catholicism, in endeavoring to realize the Gospel conception, enthroned the Virgin Mother. Mr. Lecky also takes the same view of the origin of Mariolatry, and he believes, too, that the chivalry of the Middle Ages came from the same impulse. While it is seriously to be doubted whether this is any thing more than an ingenious explanation of what was only a repetition of the old sin of "worshiping and serving the creature more than the Creator," yet it is plain that the effort to give woman her rightful place in the kingdom has been a somewhat blind one.

But now there is reason to believe that she is at least passing into the gates of the kingdom. As a missionary she is laying a firm hold upon the world's redemption. Once she stayed at home to pray or waited to be a wife, now she pushes boldly to the front. As a reformer she is bringing to the delicate and difficult problems of life the quick perception and full power of her womanly nature. To this field of effort she comes with just what has been so sadly needed in the past. For all reform movements tend toward a tragical or a peaceful solution. If there is too much of man in them they become rancorous, denunciatory, violent and end in a tragedy. For the abuses of the world touch man's temper rather more than his sympathies. He is more inclined to hate the wrong-doer than to love the one who is wronged. Hence, he is disposed to become fierce and destructive in his methods. If he is in Congress, and gets very much in earnest, he knocks another member down. At his worst estate he becomes an anarchist, uses dynamite and gets himself hung. It is a part of his nature to think that the way to improve matters is to make the pieces fly. Hence the history of reformation has been exceedingly tragical, for it has been largely under man's management. But if human history is not to be a continual series of tragedies, in which men try to make the world better by killing one another, there must be a change in the method of reform. This change, it is to be hoped, the advent of woman as a reformer may effect. Her qualities and methods, her sympathy, tact and subtile influence, seem to be just what is needed to make reform less tragical, more peaceful. She is not so much impelled by her antipathies as drawn by her sympathies. She hates the rum-seller less than she loves the wretched victims of his business. She is more anxious to save the wheat than to destroy the tares. She extirpates vice by supplanting it with virtue. She uses tact, and has little faith in main strength and awkwardness. She believes more in a mustard seed of good influence than in a whole battery of violence. She has the power of patience and bides her time; is not disheartened because the hour is not yet come, but sees the promise afar off, and reads the large hope of her heart into all the future. Like Napoleon's stubborn enemies, she never knows when she is beaten. There is no evil which she thinks must needs be, and she as firmly believes that this world is redeemable as that it has a Redeemer.

Perhaps the most notable feature of woman's work as a reformer is her systematic method. This is what was least expected. But it is hardly too much to say that her great temperance movement is the best controlled and most systematic effort at reform that the world has yet seen. The agencies which have been organized, the forces which have been set in operation, the lines of influence which have been laid between this movement and the halls of legislation, the platform, the press, the teachers and text-books of the public schools, the home and the praying circle, the formative and reformative processes, the minute attention to details and the comprehensive plans, wide as the world, all show consummate generalship. And it may also be said that this and other reform movements, and the great missionary enterprises, are bringing into view a more notable class of women than has ever before crowned the generations. The masterly management, the eloquence, earnestness, faith and power which they have brought to their work, mark a new era in the history of reform.

But history does sometimes repeat itself, and the circular tendency of this movement will be to come around again to the old Pagan notion, that woman can only realize her full power by straining after the masculine type, and by putting on man's armor and using man's weapons. But her influence and success as a reformer depend as much upon her loyalty to her womanhood as upon a free field of action. And if she continue both reformer and woman, this word will soon be a far better world than it has ever yet been.—*Rev. J. A. Adams, in Advance.*

WOMEN OF NOTE.

MRS. MARY F. SPARGO FRAZIER is the only woman lawyer in Cleveland, Ohio.

GENERAL BOULANGER'S wife and daughter are believers in Woman Suffrage.

MRS. C. C. FIELD has been elected superintendent of public schools at Green Bay, Wis.

MISS AGNES MCCLELLAN, local editor of the Seward *Democrat*, is the youngest lady editor of Nebraska. She is but 15.

AT a town meeting in Lee, N. H., the other day, Mrs. Rebecca Bennett was chosen moderator, the first time a woman was ever called on to preside over a town meeting in the State.

DR. HATTIE ALLEN, of Waterloo, Ia., has been chosen assistant professor of medicine in the University of Michigan. She is believed to be the first woman ever selected for such a position at the West.

MISS CLARA BARTON, the president of the American Red Cross Society, in addition to her other decorations has just been presented by the Grand Duchess of Baden with an amathyst in the shape of a pansy.

MISS MARY HANKEY was the first woman to graduate from Columbia college, taking her degree of Bachelor of Arts last summer. At Columbia she took Latin, Greek, Anglo-Saxon, French, German, Italian, and Spanish, and yet withal was a practical housekeeper, a good musician and a clever draughts-woman.

MRS. PATTI LYLE COLLINS is employed by the Government at Washington as a reader of "blind handwriting" in the Dead Letter Office. She is an expert, and is paid a good salary. She is said to read every known language except Russian and Chinese. A thousand letters a day pass through her hands, but she deals only with the addresses.

FACTS ABOUT RAISINS.

How Grapes Are Dried in Various Portions of the Globe.

Several varieties of grapes are used in making raisins, but the different names of the varieties of dried fruit are usually given from the locality whence they are imported. The common mode of drying is to spread the bunches on platforms or suspend them on lines in heated rooms, where they are allowed to shrivel slightly. They are then dipped in a lye of wood ashes and barilla, to each four gallons of which a pint of oil and a handful of salt is added. This causes the sugar to exude through the skin, and makes a slight varnish on the outside of the fruit. In this way the Valencia raisin, the favorite cooking raisin, is prepared. It is shipped principally from Valencia, Spain. Malagas also take their name from the Spanish port, whence they are most largely sent. These are made from a richer grape than the Valencia, and are dried on the vine in the sun. The grapes do not fall off when ripe, so the stem is twisted and the grapes shrivel by the evaporation of their own water. In this way the fruit keeps more freshness and bloom than in any other, and there is very little exudation of sugar. These raisins are also called Muscatelles, and are the favorite table raisins. Spain is still the greatest producer of raisins, though large quantities are also raised in Turkey, and California is becoming an important locality for the production of this favorite fruit. The Sultana or seedless raisins are produced in Turkey. These are cured in the sun, a light sprinkling of oil being employed to prevent the too great evaporation of the moisture, and also to assist in the preservation of the fruit when packed and shipped. The Eleme raisins are also produced in Turkey, and are used chiefly for export to distant colonies and for ships' stores. As their name implies, they are picked raisins, and are packed specially for ship use from the vines of the Carbourna and Vouria districts in Asia Minor. The great proportion of the raisins from Smyrna are known as "Chemse," the name of an island near the mainland. These are the Turkey grapes, pure and simple, without selection, picking of stalks, or any manipulation whatever. They find a ready market in Eastern countries, but are the special feature of fruit trading between Turkey and German ports. There are vast districts in Persia where raisins are cultivated, but the difficulty of getting them to market is so great that it does not pay to export, consequently they are used for distilling and local purposes. At the Cape of Good Hope raisins are produced which find a market chiefly in Australia. Distillation of raisins into wine is becoming quite an important business, the flavor of the dry fruit giving a very pleasant taste to the beverage. The raisins used for this are the small black Smyrna raisins. The dried fruit known to commerce as the Zante currant is a variety of raisin. It is not made from a currant, but from a very small grape dried in the sun. These small raisins were at first called Corinths, because they were imported from the port of Corinth. Their similarity to currants caused the name to be corrupted later, as many supposed them to be a kind of dried current.—*Toledo Blade.*

CREDIT EVERYWHERE.

Countries Where, When "Busted," You Will Still Be Trusted.

In Australia a credit of six months is generally allowed.

In France a four-months' acceptance is required to be sent in settlement of the invoice.

In Italy but little credit business is done, and none without good security being given.

In Cuba the time fixed for payment is from four to five months after delivery of the goods

In the Bermundas accounts are settled but once a year. The 30th of June is the day usually fixed for the payments.

In England a payment of the price of goods delivered is required at the end of three months, dating from the day of shipment.

In Austria it is scarcely possible to do business without allowing a very long credit, which is usually one of six months.

In Spain four-fifths of the transactions are done on a cash basis, while in Portugal great liberality is shown and quite a long credit is generally allowed.

In Turkey even objects of prime necessity are sold on credit, and in this country, as well as in Russia, the time allowed is in most cases twelve months.

In Mexico the large commercial houses willingly give credit of from six to eight months, and in real estate trade longer terms are given customers in which to settle their accounts.

In Canada settlements are made at the end of thirty days, with a discount of five per cent. Sometimes a credit of from three to six months is allowed, but in this case there is no discount.

In China it is not customary to give credit. Money is obtained from lenders, who exact an interest of from eight to twelve per cent. Business is nearly always conducted upon a cash basis.—*Manchester Times.*

—Anna Katharine Green, the author of the celebrated novel, "The Leavenworth Case," is living in a bright and comfortable home in Buffalo, where she is engaged in writing a new detective story. Her famous book has now reached a circulation of 900,000 copies and still finds a ready sale.

DEATH BY HANGING.

Dr. Hammond's Arguments in Favor of the Old Way of Execution.

The Society of Medical Jurisprudence and State Medicine recently listened to a paper by Prof. William A. Hammond on the "Superiority of Hanging as a Method of Execution."

Dr. Hammond began with a history of the methods of execution from the earliest times, showing that the ancient Jews tied a rope around the criminal's neck, which was pulled at by strong men until strangulation resulted; the Turks, Persians and Egyptians used the bowstring, while the Spaniards formerly strangled their criminals with a rope, but later substituted a steel band armed with a sharp point that pierced the medulla oblongota. In England a criminal was pushed off a ladder or placed in a wagon, which was moved from under him after the rope had been adjusted.

All these methods were designed simply for strangulation, and the effort to bring about a dislocation of the neck, a method largely practiced in this country, was of modern origin. It was a mistake that the dislocation of the neck lessened the agony.

"Death is produced just as certainly," continued the doctor, "by hanging without breaking the neck, and the custom of jerking the subject into the air by means of a heavy weight is apt to result in the dislocating of the spinal column. Originally hanging was designed for strangulation only, and this death, when the rope is properly adjusted, is absolutely painless.

"It is only on account of the clumsiness and unskillfulness of executioners that we are called upon to witness and to read of so many horrible scenes at executions. A man in England, who was known as 'Half-hanged Smith,' because he was pardoned after he had been swinging in the air for half a minute or so, said that he felt no pain, and cursed those who revived him for not allowing him to die a painless death. Physicians who had made experiments — notably Dr. Graham Hammond—had found that the sensations were first a great weight on the limbs, then a tingling all over the body, a loud roaring in the ears, flashes of brilliant light before the eyes, and sounds of ravishing music. At no time was there any sense of positive pain.

"The contortions of the face that are witnessed at executions where a cap is not drawn over it, and the convulsions of the limbs and the trunk are not evidences of pain. They are the same symptoms as those exhibited by an epileptic—no more, no less. They are not evidences of sensibility.

"The method of hanging known in this country as 'lynching' is the proper one. Lynchers never fail. Sometimes they shoot bullets into the dangling body, but that is not a necessary part of the ceremony. Their victim is thrown upon the ground, a rope adjusted around his neck, and then strong hands haul him up to the limb of a tree and the thing is done.

"Legal executioners might take a lesson from the lynchers. The criminal should be placed in a chair, the rope carefully and accurately placed around his neck, and then he should be deliberately hauled up by means of a pulley. He would then die within seven or eight minutes and absolutely without pain."—*N. Y. Herald.*

The World's Steam-Power.

The Bureau of Statistics in Berlin has recently issued some curious information with regard to the number of steam engines in use in the chief countries of the world, and the amount of motive force which they represent. The United States stands first with a total horse-power of 7,500,000; next comes Great Britain with 500,000 less; Germany has 4,500,000; France, 3,000,000, and Austria, 1,500,000. In these figures the motive power of the locomotives, which number 105,000 throughout the world, is not included. They represent collectively a total of 3,000,000 horse power. Summarizing these figures, and remembering that a steam-horse power equal to the power of three actual horses, and that the strength of a living horse is equal to that of seven men, we arrive at the following result: The steam-engines of the world do the work of double its working population.—*Chambers' Journal.*

History of a Watch.

A watch once belonging to Dr. Francis Cummins, a Presbyterian divine of Greensboro, Ga., and now owned, after a series of exchanges, by his granddaughter, the only living relative, Mrs. F. H. Ivey, wife of Dr. Ivey, pastor of the Baptist church in Greensboro, fell to the Rev. Francis Cummins as his part of the spoils of the detachment of wagons of Lord Cornwallis' army, captured by sixteen Whigs in Mecklenburg, N. C., during the revolution. One of the sixteen led the British into an ambuscade, and the others, building fires all around, and giving orders as if to a large force, made them believe they were surrounded. Thus frightened, they cut their horses loose and fled, after setting the wagons on fire. The Americans rushed in, extinguished the fire and got the baggage.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—One of the little ones in a well-trained minister's family was very much interested in the story of Elisha, the bad small boys and the bear, as read by his mother. After a moment's thought, he said: "I wouldn't have said so to Elisha, would you, mamma? I would have said: 'Please go up, thou bald head.'"

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Marian Crawford, the novelist, is likewise a good tenor singer.

—Lady Colin Campbell is an expert fencer, besides being a constant contributor to several reviews and periodicals.

—Wilkie Collins, the novelist, has removed from the house which he has occupied for the last twenty-one years.

—Mr. Bancroft, the venerable historian, is thought to be the only American now living who met and remembers Lord Byron.

—James H. Stoddard, LL.D., has retired from the editorship of the Glasgow *Herald*, after more than twenty-five years of distinguished service.

—The lady who has been for many years successful as an authoress under the name of Marian Harland is Mrs. E. P. Terhune, of Newark, N. J. She is sketched in the Newark *Unionist* as a sensible, middle-aged woman, with a motherly way about her.

—Alexander Dumas seldom entertains on a large scale in his delightful hotel in the Avenue de Villiers, but when he does open his doors to Parisian society he invariably makes his "at home" one of the most talked-about social functions of the season.

—The late Duke of Rutland had at Belvoir a "confession book," in which the Princess of Wales recorded that her favorite artist was Rubens, her favorite author Dickens, her favorite dish Yorkshire pudding and her favorite ambition non-interference in other people's business.

—Mark Twain was recently asked by a young Philadelphia newspaperman if he would look over a serio-humorous skit submitted to him in manuscript and give a candid opinion as to its merit. Mr. Clemens answered as follows: "Certainly; send it right along. And be sure to put it between a couple of shingles, or sawed-off boards, or a couple of grindstones, or any thing to keep it flat.

—The late William Dorsheimer, editor of the New York *Star*, could make a good speech, and is best remembered at Boston as the author of an eloquent ambiguity. Mounting the platform on a certain memorable occasion, and, gazing over the vast audience, Mr. Dorsheimer began by saying: "Faneuil Hall is full to-night." This impressive introductory convulsed the audience, and finally doubled up the speaker himself.

—H. Rider Haggard, the romancer, is now declared to be an American by birth, and to have won fame under a fictitious name. According to a story now in circulation, the future author of "She" was taken abroad when very young, and upon reaching manhood was a cavalryman in the British service. At one time, when recovering from an illness in the military hospital, he looked at his haggard countenance in the mirror, uttering as he did so the words "Haggard! Haggard!" As he was then projecting his well-known African romance, he concluded to take as his nom de plume the word which had described his appearance, and, being a cavalryman, it was fitting that the name should become H. Rider Haggard, which stands for Horseback Rider Haggard.

HUMOROUS.

—An Irishman having quarreled with another left him with the following vicious remark: "Well, I hope ye'll nivir be where I wish you!"

—A Pittsburgh man calls his wife by the beautiful title, "Virtue," because she is her own reward. She does all the housework, and gets no wages.—*Exchange.*

—Clara (whispering)—"I'm so sorry we moved. You can't stay so late as you did when we lived in the other house." George—"Why, my darling, what difference does it make?" "These stairs squeak."—*Omaha World.*

—Timpkins—"I say, Jones, those trousers of yours are mighty shabby." Jones (who is sensitive on the subject and replies with some asperity)—"Well, anyway they cover a warm heart!"—*Judge.*

—Apparent Customer (inquiringly)—"Got any clean collars and cuffs?" Solomon Einstein (eagerly)—"Blenty, my friendt, blendty." Apparent Customer (coolly)—"Then why don't you wear some?"—*Harvard Lampoon.*

—Phrenologist—"Your bump of imagination is abnormally large, sir. You should write poetry." Visitor—"I do write poetry. But yesterday I took a poem to an editor, and that bump you are feeling is where he hit me."

—McQuillen—"Do you believe that theosophy is a remedy for the mundane ills that clog the esoteric development of our inner selves?" Miss Foote (Chicago)—"I don't know. Mamma always uses goose grease."—*Philadelphia Call.*

—"Mother sent me," said a little girl to a neighbor, "to come and ask you to take tea with her this evening." "Did she say at what time, my dear?" "No, ma'am, she only said she would ask you and then the thing would be off her mind. That was all she said."

—"What two beautiful children! Are they twins?" said an old bachelor to an Austin lady with two children. "O, yes, they are twins," replied the lady, "Excuse my curiosity, madam; but are you the mother of both of them?"—*Texas Siftings.*

—A good piano-player makes the best type-writer, but after six months' practice on the "writer" no girl can pick out a tune on the piano. She runs to "dear sirs" and "yours truly," instead of notes.—*Detroit Free Press.*

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

—It is estimated that one per cent. of the wealth of church members in the United States, if devoted to missionary work, would amount to ten millions of dollars.

—Chaplain McCabe says by the end of the next general conference Methodism in this country will have thirty-four bishops and one hundred and fifty-four presiding elders.

—One of the oldest Presbyterian ministers in the country is Rev. William C. Rankin, of Farmington, Ia. He is ninety-two years of age and has spent sixty-one years in the ministry.

—Rev. G. H. Filian, missionary, started a little church in Massowah, Turkey, with 600 members. Now he has 1,000 members, and the Turks want to build a new church. They have subscribed $2,500.

—The Superintendent of Public Instruction in North Carolina reports that $635,000 was expended on public instruction in that State last year. Thirty-six per cent. was used in the instruction of the colored race.

—Mr. Vanderbilt's four sons—Cornelius, William K., Frederick W. and George W.—have together contributed $250,000 in which to erect a building on the new college grounds, to be called the Vanderbilt Clynic of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

—There will be divided among the superannuated preachers and widows and orphans of preachers of the Methodist Episcopal church, next year, $100,000 out of the profits of the Methodist Book Concern. The Book Concern will be a century old in 1889.

—The Baptists of Wales possess 701 chapels which provide accomodations for 204,962 persons. The number of communicants is given at 75,443. There are in connection with the chapels 8,535 Sunday-school teachers and 77,818 scholars. The ordained pastors number 367.

—Every State and Territory in the Union is represented among this year's batch of students at the University of Michigan, and, in addition, there are students from Ontario, Japan, England, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Sandwich Islands, Italy, Turkey, Costa Rich, Quebec, Russia, Scotland and United States of Columbia.

—The total enrollment of pupils in the Chicago schools for the school year ending last July is given at 87,902; average attendance per day, 67,187, with about 7,000 of these attending school only half-day terms. The school expenditure for the year amounted to $2,020,737.99. The average cost per pupil for the year was about $15.29.

—The Church of England Zenana Society is the most enterprising society of its kind probably in the world. It has 88 missionaries, with 445 Bible women and other agents locally engaged; four normal schools with 123 pupils, and 133 other schools with 5,411 scholars. Last year 2,364 zenanas were regularly visited. Financially it received 19,497 rupees in Government grants, 7,916 rupees in fees, and 18,953 rupees locally subscribed. Its home receipts during the year amounted to $118,185.

A CASTLE OF TERROR.

Frightful Secrets of a Grim Fortress in France.

Just time enough was left us to visit that terrible castle of Torraine, as some writer once called the fortress of Loches. It stands on a lofty eminence overlooking the town. From the battlements one can see the River Indre as it winds in and out of the wooded country that lies about the town. The fortress is a somber pile of ancient stone and masonry, of great extent and vast strength. It was the favorite residence of Charles VII., and of that superstitious tyrant, Louis XI., who first made it into a state prison. It is surrounded by walls, towers and bulwarks, which crown a rock so inaccessible that the English, when invading France, always failed to storm it.

"In this castle," writes De Chesne, "there was an iron gate, terminating a long and gloomy passage hewn through the solid rock. For ages none dared to explore this corridor or open that mysterious gate, the bars of which had become a mass of rust. At length it was opened by orders of a Governor who had less superstition or more curiosity than his predecessors, and beyond it, hewn out of the rock on which the fortress stands, was found a square chamber wherein there was a man nearly eight feet tall, sitting upon a stone and leaning his head upon his hands as if asleep, but he dissolved into dust upon the air being admitted, all save the larger bones and skull, which were long preserved in the church of Our Lady." But who the tall prisoner was, so long and so mysteriously confined there, there was neither trace nor record to show, though by some traditions he was supposed to be one of the lovers of Mary, of Bergundy, most of whom were flayed alive about the time she was strangled by her husband, Louis X.

It was also in this castle that Louis XI. kept the unfortunate Cardinal de la Balue, and that Louis XII. held Ludovico Sforza, Duke of Milan, torturing him daily until death relieved him from his misery. A large underground room was shown us, in which was kept every imaginable instrument of torture that the human mind can conceive. Our blood ran cold at the sight of thumb-screws, barred helmets, in which, in olden times, a live rat was put to gnaw the face of the unfortunate prisoner; stocks, the ducking cage, and the terrible iron maiden, besides many others that fill one with horror at the mere recollection of them.—*Ardennes.*